

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/692,886	Applicant(s) GOICOECHEA ET AL.	
	Examiner Julian W. Woo	Art Unit 3773	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 April 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 68,70-81,84,93-112 and 129-133 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 68,70-81,84,93-112 and 129-133 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The disclosure is objected to because of an informality, which can be corrected as follows: In the specification and in claims 132, "angeological" should be replaced by -angiological--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 68, 71-81, 93-112, and 129-133 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. With respect to base claim 68, a "skirt" is not recited or described in the specification. With respect to base claims 71 and 109, a graft body "circumferentially reinforced at locations along its length" or "circumferentially reinforced" is not described. Also with respect to claim 73, "sutures" are not mentioned as being used to attach "reinforcement wires"--also not specifically described in the specification--to a graft body (i.e., wires functioning as "reinforcement" are not described). Also with respect to claim 81, the term "crests" is not applied in the specification. With respect to base claims 93 and 107-109, the

specification does not describe "inlet" ends or "outlet" ends. Also, with respect to claims 111, the specification does not describe a graft with a "closed sinusoidal shape." Also with respect to claims 105 and 106, a "skirt portion" and its length are not described in the specification. Also with respect to claims 129 and 130, the specification does not describe first and second graft bodies and a metal wire structure having differing radiopacity or "radiographic indicia" or a "composite radiographic image" for indicating the "rotational orientation" of at least one of the first and second graft bodies and a metal wire structure in a body lumen.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 68, 70, 84, 93-96, 98-102, 104, 105, 107-110, 112, and 129-132 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Barone et al. (5,360,443).

Barone et al. disclose, at least in figures 7-9 and 11 and in col. 5, line 40 to col. 7, line 19; and col. 9, lines 19-51; a prosthesis or graft including a first graft (160), primary graft body, a bifurcated stent (160), or first graft body having a proximal portion or first graft body inlet end (at 166) and first and second distal portions (191), the proximal portion

defining a lumen and adapted to be in juxtaposition with a bifurcation in a blood vessel, where the first and second distal portions define lumens adapted to allow blood flow into respective first and second branched blood vessels; and a second graft (192), a supplemental graft body, or second graft body defining a lumen and adapted to intravascularly inserted into a lumen of the first graft; where the first distal portion has a downstream end forming a skirt (distal portion of 191)t; where the second graft body has a second graft body inlet end and a second graft body outlet end, the second graft body inlet end being attachable in an overlapping relationship with the first graft body outlet end(between 191 and 192), where the first and second graft bodies are reinforced by a metal wire structure (166, 192) sutured to a graft body (with sutures 170), where the first graft body is made of thin, biocompatible PTFE, where the wire structure is disposed at least in part on an outside surface of a graft body (proximal of 168), where the wire structure is disposed substantially on an inside surface of the first graft body (at 168), where the wire is X-ray detectable, where the second graft body is substantially cylindrical, where the wire structure comprises at least one wireform or a plurality of wireforms, where a portion (proximal) of the first graft body and the metal wire structure inherently has different radiopacity or radiographic indicia than another portion (e.g., a medial portion combined with PTFE), and where the graft is deployed with a system including first and second introducers (201).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 3773

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims 71, 73-75, 77-81, 106, and 111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barone et al. (5,360,443) in view of Wallsten (4,655,771).

Barone et al. disclose the invention substantially as claimed. Barone et al disclose a primary graft body and a supplemental graft body each circumferentially reinforced at locations along its length by a plurality of spaced apart portions of a tube and attached to the tube with sutures, where one of the portions of the tube extend beyond one end of the primary graft body. However, Barone et al. do not disclose that the graft bodies are reinforced by a plurality of spaced apart wires, where at least one of the wires has a different amplitude than the next adjacent wire or where at least one wireform has a closed sinusoidal shape. Barone et al. also do not disclose that the skirt portion is about 18 mm in length. Wallsten teaches, at least in figures 1a and 9 and in col. 2, lines 44-56; a prosthesis with a plurality of reinforcement wires formed as a tube, where wires are spaced apart and form a closed sinusoidal space. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in view of

Wallsten, to apply a plurality of reinforcement wires to the graft of Barone et al. Such wires would allow the graft to be more flexible for its deployment through a blood vessel, and they would allow secure fixation of the graft to the wall of the blood vessel.

Moreover, it would have been a matter of obvious design choice to configure the wires, so that at least one of the wires has a different amplitude than the next adjacent wire.

The choice would be dependent upon the desired length and flexibility for the graft.

Also, it would have been a matter of design choice to size the skirt as claimed, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Response to Amendment

8. Applicant's arguments filed on April 21, 2008 and regarding the rejections based on the Barone reference have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Barone element 192 is indeed a "graft." First, the Examiner agrees with the Applicant that element 192 is "securing means" and that it has "a plurality of slots." However, it is also a structural part of the Barone's "graft," (i.e., Barone calls the entire device, including element 192, a "graft.") and possesses features of a typical graft: It is an implanted, tubular structure attached to and supporting the luminal wall of a damaged blood vessel; and the wireform structure defines not only a plurality of slots, but also defines a lumen. Moreover, element 192 is indeed "adapted to be intravascularly inserted into a lumen of the first graft 160." That is, element 192 is shown to be already inserted into element 160, while both elements are within a blood vessel. In any case,

the recitation that an element is “adapted to” perform a function is not necessarily a positive limitation, but only requires the ability to so perform. Element 192 has the ability to be inserted into element 160. With respect to arguments regarding the radiopacity of the first and second graft bodies and the wire structure: The Examiner indeed considered the functional limitations of claims 129 and 130 and determined that since the graft bodies and the wire structure inherently possess different radiopacity or radiographic indicia, the functions of aligning or orienting the bodies and structure would naturally and inherently follow (i.e., the main purpose of radiographic imaging of a surgical device is for the viewing and positioning of the device within a patient’s body). With respect to arguments regarding claim 131, the Examiner indeed pointed out that Barone discloses introducers, i.e., element 201. With respect to claim 132, element 160 is a bifurcated stent member defining two lumens, while element 192 are first and second graft bodies.

With respect to arguments regarding Wallsten: As shown above, Barone discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Wallsten was only applied for its teaching regarding wireform structures in an art analogous to Barone and the Applicant’s invention.

The indication of allowable subject matter in the Office action of October 23, 2007 is hereby withdrawn in view of abovementioned new grounds of rejection.

With respect to the rejection of claims copied from a patent and hereby held unpatentable, the TC Director has approved of this action.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julian W. Woo whose telephone number is (571) 272-4707. The examiner can normally be reached Mon.-Fri., 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM Eastern Time, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jackie Ho can be reached on (571) 272-4696. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Julian W. Woo/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3773

Frederick Schmidt
Director, TC 3700

July 28, 2008